

38 PERSONS DEAD IN L. & N. WRECK

Fast Express, Cincinnati to New Orleans, Crashes Into Accommodation Train.

LOUISVILLE SENDS RELIEF

Disaster Occurs Just South of Station at Shepherdsville, Ky.

[By Associated Press.]
SHEPHERDSTOWN, Ky., December 20.—Thirty-eight persons were killed and about thirty-nine others injured last night when Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 7 from Cincinnati to New Orleans, crashed into the rear of a Bardonia, Louisville and Springfield accommodation train just south of the station here early tonight, according to W. F. Sheridan, superintendent of the Louisville division.

First reports, apparently authentic, had placed the number of known dead at sixty-seven, and the number of injured at between forty and fifty, but this was reduced when an official check of the figures was made.

No cause for the wreck was assigned by Mr. Sheridan, who would make no statement pending an investigation of the tragedy.

From other sources it was learned that the accommodation had left the station after making a stop, when the fast train came in sight, running at a high rate of speed, and plunged into the rear end of the train ahead. The two passenger coaches and the baggage car, making up the lighter train, were splintered.

RUSHED TO LOUISVILLE

ON RELIEF TRAIN

A relief train was started from Louisville at once, but by the time it arrived the injured and the bodies of the dead had been recovered from the wrecked train. Thirty-five of the injured were placed aboard the relief train, and rushed to Louisville. Three or four others were taken to private homes in Shepherdsville. Superintendent Sheridan reported, but he said he had been unable to learn the exact number.

None of the passengers aboard the fast train was killed, and none of them received more than minor injuries. Another locomotive and train crew was sent here from Louisville, and, after detaching one baggage car, the New Orleans train went on as soon as the right of way was cleared.

James Weatherford, telegraph operator at the station here, said that after the accommodation train left the station he had thrown his block to show the track clear, and left the office to help handle baggage. When he got outside, he said, he saw the fast train approaching, ran back to the office, pulled his block to show red, seized a lantern and rushed to the platform to flag it. He reached the side of the track just as the heavy locomotive thundered by.

NO NEW YORK CAR

ATTACHED TO TRAIN

CINCINNATI, December 20.—Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 7 left Cincinnati at 11:15 o'clock this morning. The train, as made up in Cincinnati, consisted of a mail, baggage and express cars, three coaches and a sleeper and parlor cars.

An official of the Louisville and Nashville here tonight said a thoroughgoing sleeping car from New York to New Orleans is usually connected with the train at Cincinnati, but this was not done to-day because of the late arrival of the New York train.

CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

Senator Newlands Discusses Question of Government Operation of Railroads.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, December 20.—Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, conferred with President Wilson at the White House today. He said afterwards he had a "full and comprehensive" discussion with the President of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recommendations governing operation of the railroads during the war.

Asked if the discussion would affect plans for an investigation of the railroads under the Cummins resolution, Senator Newlands said his committee would meet to-morrow to formulate plans for the inquiry.

The joint congressional committee on transportation to-day completed the hearing of representatives of State railroad commissions regarding the general railroad situation in their States, and adjourned until after Christmas. Then representatives of the railroads will appear.

SOUTHERN DELIVERS COAL

Rushes Carload to President's Home at Rogersville, Tenn., on Order of Dr. Garfield.

[By Associated Press.]
BRISTOL, Va., December 20.—Following a conference with local interests and telegraphic reports of Special Agent O. A. Chandler, of the Federal Trade Commission, here yesterday, the Southern Railway to-day rushed delivery of a carload of coal to the President's home at Rogersville, Tenn., on order of Dr. H. A. Garfield.

The fuel administration also ordered a recapitalization of the United Coalfields for the assessment of coal for railroad delivery, based on 43 per cent of the actual output of the mines instead of normal maximum output, which, according to President Boardman, of the Coalfields Company, required the total present output of the mines.

Argentina Expected to Break With Huns Over Fresh Trickery

President's Opposition Is Likely to Be Swept Aside When Revelations Become Known.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, December 20.—Through a long series of telegrams exchanged between the notorious Count Luxburg, former German charge in Argentina, and the Berlin Foreign Office, the State Department to-night disclosed further facts about German diplomatic trickery and at the same time shed light upon some hitherto unexplained activities of certain Latin-American statesmen.

Luxburg, in one of his messages, dated August 1 last, reported that President Irigoyen, of Argentina, at last had made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia for protection against North America "before the conference idea is taken up again." The "conference idea" is assumed to have been the plan for a Latin-American military conference, strongly supported by President Carranza, of Mexico, and much discussed in some of the South American countries, while the proposed secret agreement may explain reports that came from Buenos Aires recently of President Irigoyen's proposals for a league of South Americans.

In Latin-American diplomatic quarters here it is regarded as certain that disclosures will result very quickly in an Argentine declaration of war against Germany. Congress and a majority of the people favored this step when the American government made public the "spurious verneken" (slink without a trace) messages of Luxburg, and it is believed that the President's opposition now will be swept away if it is not withdrawn.

MESSAGES MADE PUBLIC

BY STATE DEPARTMENT

The messages to-day were made public by the State Department in agreement with the Argentine government, which, in an accompanying statement by its Foreign Minister, says the "accuracy" of the German diplomat's reports are so surprising that no epithet will fit them. The messages were sent to Argentina soon after the State Department gave out the first series of intercepted telegrams, but heretofore demands for their publication have been in vain.

The first of Luxburg's intercepted telegrams were transmitted to Berlin by the Swedish legation at Buenos Aires in its diplomatic code, and publication of that fact by Secretary Lansing not only threw Argentina into a turmoil, resulting in the dismissal of the charge, but precipitated a crisis in Sweden.

No explanation is given of the means by which the later messages were sent, though one or two of the telegrams in to-day's batch were among those given out previously.

All of the correspondence was exchanged during July, August and early September, and most of it deals directly with the negotiations then in progress over the sinking of Argentine ships by German submarines. Before the messages reached the American government, Germany virtually had settled the matter by agreeing to ship indemnity and to treat Argentine ships according to international law. The secret reports now reveal that Argentina on its side was to keep its ships out of danger by not allowing them to sail for the war zone, an easy task in view of the fact that she had almost no shipping left.

Throughout the messages Luxburg dwells upon his difficulties with the Foreign Minister, and upon his influence with the President. Finally he was conducting negotiations directly with the President.

EXTENT OF IRIGOYEN'S PROJECT NOT REVEALED

How far President Irigoyen's project for an anti-North American alliance went, the correspondence does not disclose. It merely says that he made up his mind to conclude the agreement with Bolivia and Chile, "a mutual rapprochement for protection vis-a-vis North America," being the purpose as described in the concluding telegram of the series. However, Luxburg, addressing an unnamed person in Santiago, Chile, probably the German minister there, says that as long as Chile is neutral Germany after the war will be able to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily, in opposition to an "infatuated and misguided Argentina" as with Argentina on her side. This apparently was written when the likelihood of the President holding Argentina out of the war appeared to be fading.

Minister Naon, of Argentina, declined to-night to make any comment upon the matter, further than to say that the statement of the Foreign Minister covered the situation. He was advised of the purpose of the United States and his government to make the messages public here and at Buenos Aires simultaneously.

Count Luxburg still is in Argentina, although safe conduct was secured for him long ago, and there have been frequent announcements of his plans for sailing for a North European neutral country. The last report received here concerning him said he was undergoing treatment in a sanatorium for a nervous disorder. For a time he was in a detention camp, probably chiefly because the Argentine public was so

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NEW PEACE FEELER PUT OUT BY KAISER

Outline of Much-Advertised Christmas Offer Reaches Washington.

ATTEMPT TO START TALK

Not Believed That Terms Could Be Considered as Satisfactory to Allies.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, December 20.—What purports to be an outline of the Kaiser's much-advertised "Christmas peace terms" has reached here through the same neutral diplomatic channels which earlier in the week received information to support intimations from abroad that a new peace offer was coming.

In the main, the terms as described follow the lines of those said to have been written by Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann last summer. At that time they were denounced as having been written purely for political purposes. The so-called terms are said to leave the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine to a plebiscite of inhabitants.

England to pay Germany for her lost African colonies and the money to be used for the rehabilitation of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Northern France.

Russian provinces bordering the Baltic, the Black Sea and Prussia to become independent, under a German plan.

Poland to be called an independent state under Austrian suzerainty.

Disarmament, freedom of the seas and commerce to be left to the peace conference.

Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro to retain their original boundaries, with the right of access to the sea being granted to Serbia.

Turkey to remain intact.

MAY BE ANOTHER STEP

IN GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Whether such a proposal of terms is merely another step in the German propaganda to impress the public mind that the allies are responsible for the continuance of the war, or whether it really is a feeler for peace, is a subject for the estimate of the governments concerned.

At first glance, some are inclined to regard them as the Kaiser's much-advertised Christmas peace terms, probably designed to keep the German people under the illusion that they are fighting a really defensive war against forces who insist on the dismemberment of their country.

There is a very decided impression in competent quarters, however, that Germany, having gained great advantages in Russia, might think it to her advantage to yield to the allied demands in many other directions, which, in the estimate of her own statesmen, would strike a balance. This is one of the reasons why some close observers believe an offer of peace coming at this time probably has more real intentions of peace behind it than the previous ones. No one here believes Germany's best terms would be put on the table at the first offering, and those inclined to this view think a proposal of peace now is at least an attempt to start a discussion of terms.

From what is known of the war aims of the allied governments, as expressed by their statesmen and President Wilson, such an offering of terms as outlined in the foregoing could not be considered as the basis of a satisfactory peace, although it might contain some of the elements.

RALLY TO COUNTRY'S CALL

Hundreds of Young Americans Seek Admission to New Government Service for Marines.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, December 20.—The government's call for young Americans to man the new ships of the merchant fleet is meeting with a gratifying response, according to reports reaching the Shipping Board to-day from Henry Howard, of Boston, director of recruiting.

Mr. Howard says applications for places as sailors, firemen, oilers, cooks and stewards are being received at his office at the rate of 200 a day. Many applications are from college men who prefer to serve their country at sea rather than in the army.

The Philadelphia office of the recruiting service also reported that it was swamped with applications. Pennsylvania has produced the greatest number of recruits for the new service thus far, Shipping Board figures show.

PREMIER DEFINES ALLIED WAR AIMS

Lloyd George States Peace Terms as Germans Plan to Make Proposal

[By Associated Press.]
In the midst of the peace pour-pourriers are in progress between the representatives of the Teutonic allies and the Bolsheviki government in Russia, the war aims of Great Britain and doubtless of all her allies, have been concretely set forth in the House of Commons by David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister.

The complete restoration of territory now in the hands of the enemy and compensation for the havoc they have wrought is the price that will be demanded for the laying down of arms, and the bringing about of peace.

Great Britain did not seek territorial aggrandizement for herself or for any of her allies when she entered the war, Lloyd George said, but entered into the hostilities merely for the sake of her honor.

As to Germany's colonies, all of which are now in the hands of the allies, Lloyd George said their disposition must be determined at the peace congress. Jerusalem, however, the Premier declared, would never be restored to the Turks.

The statement of the Prime Minister came almost simultaneously with a report that the Teutonic allies intended to make peace proposals to the entente, and that Russia had been requested to take similar steps, and was endeavoring to

sound her former allies in arms as to their requirements for a cessation of hostilities. Meanwhile, the civil warfare in Russia apparently is increasing in intensity. Cossacks under General Dutoff are reported to have captured Tschelbinsk, the junction point on the Trans-Siberian railway, 125 miles west of the Siberian frontier, through which supplies from the east for European Russia must pass, and fighting continues in Odessa, in the Ukraine and around Astrakhan, but with the results uncertain owing to conflicting reports.

The Bolsheviki government is reported to have demanded that the chief governing body in the Ukraine make known immediately whether the Ukrainian troops will cease assisting General Kaledine's Cossacks and disarming Bolsheviki troops.

If the reply of the Ukrainians is not a favorable one, it is announced that the Bolsheviki government will declare war on them.

An unofficial report is to the effect that Grand Duke Nicholas, the former Russian general, whose magnificent retreat from the Carpathians, and later successful operations against the Turks in the Caucasus region stamped him as one of the great commanders of the war, has formed a great army of royalists in the Caucasus region.

DR. JOHNSON ATTEMPTS TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE

Husband of Woman Who Took Cyanide of Potassium Here Tries to Commit Suicide.

[By Associated Press.]
MIDDLESEX, N. C., yesterday, Dr. Lemuel J. Johnson, whose wife took a fatal dose of cyanide of potassium here last Saturday night, stopped off at Wilson, and was found in a hotel there last night in an unconscious condition, said to have resulted from a self-administered dose of poison. He was taken to a hospital, and will recover.

The young dentist, who is a sufferer from nervous trouble, left Richmond yesterday, after having had a long talk with Detective Sergeant Willy the day before. Upon several occasions Dr. Johnson called at Police Headquarters, and appeared very eager to have the mysterious death of his wife investigated. At the conference with Sergeant Willy he urged that no stone be left unturned, and gave to the authorities many suggestions and related many circumstances which will develop interest in the light of the incident last night in Wilson.

The doctor stated that he had been exempted from the draft because of his nervous trouble, and intimated that worry relative to the draft, in which he is now subject to call, may have caused his wife to become despondent. He stated that he had wired her that he would not be called, but that the message was delayed and she did not receive it Sunday night. Members of the office force at the Medical College of Virginia, where the wife of the doctor was employed as stenographer, remarked at the apparent care-free spirit of the young woman on the day preceding her death.

Nothing has yet been determined as to the source of the poison which killed Mrs. Johnson. It was stated last night that in view of the development yesterday a most thorough investigation would be instituted in order to get to the bottom of the case. Detective Gordon Smith will assist Sergeant Willy in this investigation.

NEGATIVE ANSWER SENT TO THE BOLSHEVIKI

[By Associated Press.]
PETROGRAD, Wednesday, December 19.—The Rada, the governing body of the Ukraine, has sent a negative answer to the ultimatum of the Council of People's Commissaries, the Bolsheviki government.

The Ukrainian Rada and the Bolsheviki government in Petrograd have been at odds since the successful revolution of the Maximilians early in November. The ultimatum referred to probably is the demand made by the Bolsheviki that the Rada permit its troops to go through the Ukraine to aid in putting down the Kaledine revolt.

In its official announcement concerning the counter-revolution and since that time the Bolsheviki government has claimed that the Ukraine was aiding the Cossacks and the Constitutional Democrats.

A Petrograd dispatch dated last Friday said that Bolsheviki units at Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, had disarmed by the Ukrainians, and sent to their homes. Bolsheviki troops, according to a dispatch received in London on December 17, attacked an arsenal in Odessa where the Ukrainian Rada was assembled. Ukrainian troops were summoned, and after street fighting, the Maximilians were defeated. The same dispatch reported that a majority of the sailors of the Black Sea fleet had gone over to the Ukrainians.

The Ukraine is part of the old kingdom of Poland. It is made up of parts of Poland, and is made up of parts of Poland.

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FOR RESTORATION OF TERRITORIES AND INDEMNITY

Great Britain in This War to Protect Her Honor.

QUESTION OF STANDING BY WORD INVOLVED

Sinkings by Submarines Decreasing, While Shipbuilding Is Increasing.

MILITARY HOPES NOT REALIZED

Disappointment, Lloyd George Says, Is Attributable to Russian Collapse.

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, December 20.—Complete restoration of the territories taken by the enemy, together with compensation, was demanded by Premier Lloyd George in explaining the war aims of the government.

Great Britain did not enter the war, the Premier asserted, to increase by a yard the territory of any one else, but because of the belief that Britain's honor, the question of standing by her word, was involved.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Lloyd George said that the margin of losses at sea was narrowing. The sinkings of submarines, he declared, was decreasing, while shipbuilding was increasing.

The Premier said the sinking of submarines was increasing. Although the merchant tonnage was down by 20 per cent, he added, the loss had been only 6 per cent of imports over that of last year.

Regarding the military situation, Lloyd George said it was idle to pretend that the hopes formed had been realized. This disappointment he attributed to the Russian collapse.

The Premier said that the losses in shipping had been lighter by 100,000 tons than he had anticipated in his August estimate.

ADVENT OF AMERICA

LOOKS LARGE FOR FUTURE

The advent of America into world politics, the Premier declared, was an event which would loom large in the future. This was true also of the establishment of the international council at Versailles.

As for the disposition of the German colonies, the Premier said, that must be settled by the peace congress. The future trustees of those countries must take into account the sentiments of the people themselves.

The Premier told his hearers that a league of nations in which Germany was represented by triumphant militarism would be a hollow farce.

The Premier said that if the Russian army had fulfilled the expectations of its generals, by this time the pride of the German military power would have been completely humbled.

On the whole, the British campaign had not achieved the expectations formed, he said, but there had been military successes in Palestine which would have a permanent effect on the history of the world. Jerusalem, he stated, never would be restored to the Turks.

NECESSARY TO MAKE GREATER SACRIFICES

The necessity of sending troops to Italy, and the Russian armistice, the Premier said, had increased the anxieties of the allies and cast further obligations on them.

"It is therefore absolutely necessary," he declared, "for the security of our armies and our country and for the defense of our allies that this country should make greater sacrifices in order to strengthen the armies in the field during the coming year."

The pledges given to labor in 1916 regarding men exempted, he added, would either have to be altered or canceled, and Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, had called a conference for next week to consider the matter.

Another circumstance which impelled the government to make a further demand upon the man power of the country was that under present conditions they had been forced to send men back to the fighting line who had been repeatedly wounded. That was unfair and intolerable while there were men who had never been at the front.

As to future prospects, continued the Premier, one great power had practically gone out of the war, and another great power had not fully come in, and therefore the burden on Britain would be considerable.

"But we must not imagine that the enemy has not had his difficulties," he said. "We had proof of that the other day, when facts were given to us as to the deteriorated physical quality of the German workers as a result of the blockade imposed by the British navy. The German worker has so deteriorated that the output of Germany per man has gone down by something like 33 per cent, compared with the first year of the war."

RESERVE POWER OF ALLIES

TWICE AS GREAT AS ENEMY

"What are the prospects?" asked the Premier. "France's losses, no doubt, have been serious; despite the reverses

Christmas in a Dugout; Santa Claus in War Time

Another Christmas and hundreds of thousands of our own American boys may be in the camps and trenches of France or wherever else in Europe the fate of battle may take them. Even now thousands of them are in the battle line, and while their eyes are toward the Hun, their hearts are turning back to their homes in the United States and are with us in this sacred season. Would you know what a Christmas in the trenches is like? Then read the next story by Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey. This American boy, who served seventeen months in France before this country entered the war, is writing a series of twelve stories for The Times-Dispatch, descriptive of the actual everyday life of the soldier. In his next story he will tell how Christmas was spent and how Santa Claus was cut off from his base of supplies. There are thrills, pathos and humor in his simple, forceful narrative. Sergeant Empey's next story will be printed in The Times-Dispatch on Saturday, December 22. Read it.

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